

he should learn to repeat the admirable summary of the Divine Law in the Church Catechism, in order that he might be thoroughly instructed in his duty to his God and to his neighbor; in humble hope, that, through the divine blessing, he might be brought to examine himself by the Law of God, by that Law might attain to the knowledge of his sins, be convinced of his fallen nature, feel the need in which he stood of a Saviour, and, with a penitent and believing heart might understand the design of the death of the Lord Jesus Christ, and trust alone for pardon and acceptance to the Lamb of God, who taketh away the sin of the world.

I requested also, that Mr. Amies, one of the Masters of the Bentinck Schools, and another friend, Mr. Short would bring him with them to attend the worship of God at Bentinck Chapel, and see that he was present at the public catechizing of the Schools, at the Afternoon Service.

I felt the case of this young stranger from a far distant land peculiarly interesting. It struck me as a golden opportunity, or rather as an opportunity more precious than gold, not to be lost; that good was to be done to him now, or perhaps never; that, in a few months, we must part to meet no more on earth; and, therefore, that it was an imperious duty, the dictate of Christian Charity, to afford him, in that compressed form which the shortness of his abode in this country demanded, all the general knowledge possible. Our earnest desire and prayer was, that, when he returned to New-Zealand, he might carry back with him a competent acquaintance with the arts of civilization, the general principles of Christian Morality, and the sublime truths of the glorious Gospel of the blessed God.

This was our object; and, in a short time, the intelligent youth amply repaid the expense and attention of the Society.

He discovered great tenderness and humility of mind, an ardent thirst for all useful knowledge, a perfect readiness of compliance with the advice of his instructors, and a devout ambition to qualify himself to be useful in his native country. He took great delight in attending the house of God, in hearing religious conversation, in reading profitable books, and in frequenting the Schools.

Occasionally, at the Sunday Schools, he undertook the instruction of a class of little boys, that he might learn how to teach the children in New-Zealand.

He was particularly delighted one day, when I took him to visit Bentinck Girls' School, with the practical simplicity of Dr. Bell's system of Education; and he tho' he understood it sufficiently to attempt to instruct upon that plan.

During my annual residence at Drayton Beauchamp, I was prevented from paying him that attention which I earnestly wished; but I left him under the care of friends, who, I trusted, were actuated by principles of Christian duty, and would not be inattentive to their charge.

[*Remainder next week.*]

RUSSIAN BIBLE SOCIETY, FOURTH ANNIVERSARY.

From the N.Y. Christian Herald.

We have been favored by our attentive correspondent at Liverpool with the copy of a letter from the Rev. ENNEAD HENDERSON, dated *Bible Society's House, St. Petersburg, June 6, 1817*, giving the following highly interesting account of the Fourth Anniversary of the Russian Bible Society:—

Yesterday was celebrated the *Fourth anniversary* of the Russian Bible Society.—Notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the weather, and the inconvenient situation of the Taurian palace, (in one of the magnificent halls of which the meeting was held) it was computed to have been nearly three times more numerously attended than it was last year. The hall and adjoining room was quite crowded, and presented to the view of the Christian philanthropist, a scene of the most interesting and animating nature. Many of the most distinguished personages both in Church and State, honored the meeting with their presence. I was peculiarly struck with the sight of a group of graduated monks, and Professors from the *Newsky Monastery*, and of a number of military officers, high in rank, who appeared in another direction—Representatives of most of the nations for whom we are preparing Editions of the Sacred Scriptures—such as Russians, Armenians, Georgians, Greeks, Moldavians, Finns, Poles, Esthonians, Livonians, Germans and French, were assembled to take part in the ceremony, and listened to the interesting details of the publication of the word of God in their respective languages.—Among others I observed two learned Russians, who have spent fifteen years at the *Academy* in Pekin, and are masters of the Chinese and Mandshur languages.—The scene naturally led my mind to that beautiful passage in the Prophet Isaiah: “Lift up thine eyes round about, and behold: all these gather themselves together and come to thee. Behold these come from afar; and lo these from the North & west: and these from the land of Sinim.” May we not confidently cherish the hope, that, by the blessing of God on the progressive efforts of Bible and Missionary Societies, Zion will, ere long, see this prophecy fully accomplished? Already have we beheld a little one become a thousand, and a small one a strong nation: yea, and we may add, “The Lord hath hastened it in his time.”

At half past eleven o'clock our noble President took the Chair, supported on the right by the Archbishops Michael and Serafim, and the Minister of the interior, & on the left by the Roman Catholic Metropolitan Sestrenovich Bogush. The prince opened the business of the day in a truly excellent and appropriate Speech of considerable length; after which his excel-

lency Mr. Papoff, came forward and read the Report, which was listened to with the most profound silence by the numerous assembly. I know that you have perused the former reports of the Russian Bible Society with the deepest interest; and I have had an opportunity of remarking, with what eagerness they have been read in different countries of Europe; but I will venture to predict, that when this document is published, all will allow that it far surpasses any of the preceding, in the richness of its matter, the magnitude and importance of the subjects it develops, & the genuine spirit of Christianity which it breathes throughout. It concludes with a solemn Prayer, which made a powerful impression on the auditory, and called forth overflowing ejaculations to the Author of every good and perfect gift, for the continuance of his blessing on the Institution. It is absolutely impossible for me to describe to you the sensation which pervaded the whole assembly on the conclusion of this most interesting record. Their attention which had been irresistibly arrested, for upwards of an hour, was now relieved, and gave way to expressions of the most laudable enthusiasm in the best of causes—Each one turned to his neighbor with smiles of joy and marks of admiration; and from one end of the hall to the other but one sentiment seemed to be uttered; “What hath God wrought.”

You will recollect the very important resolution passed at the Second Meeting of the Committee of the Russian Bible Society, purporting that they should not consider themselves to have attained the object of their Institution till they had provided with a bible every family, and if possible every individual in the Russian Empire. With what ardor they are pushing forward to the attainment of this object, and accelerating the complete redemption of their pledge, will be seen when it is stated that from the establishment of the Society to the present time, its committee have either published or are engaged in publishing, no fewer than *forty three* editions of the Sacred Scriptures, in *seventeen* different languages, forming a grand total of 196,000 copies. In the course of 1816 the committee have completed, Slavonian Bibles, 10,000; *Ditto* New Testaments 10,000—Finnish Bibles, 5000; French Bibles, 5000, and Samogitian N. Testaments 5000.

And, at present, the printing of the following editions is either continued or has been begun in 1817; Slavonian Bibles, 20,000; *Ditto* New Testaments, 5000; Armenian Bibles, 5000; *Ditto* New Testaments, 3000; Tartar New Testaments, 2000; Greek Bibles, 3000; *Ditto* New Testaments 5000; Georgian New Testaments 2000; Moldavian Bibles, 5000;—*Gospel* of St Luke, extra copies, 2000—*Psalms*, 2000; *Calmuc* *Gospel*, 2000; Moldavian New Testaments, 5000; German Catholic *Ditto*, 5000; Lettonian New Testaments, 5000; Dorpatian Esthonian *Ditto*, 5000.

The number of Bibles and Testaments issued in the course of the year amounts to 19,431 copies, which is only about 500 copies fewer than were issued the three former years put together. The expenditures are nearly in the same proportion.—During the three years 1813, 1814, and 1815, the expenditure amounted to 297,642 rubles, 47 copecs; in 1816, alone, 227,770 rubles, 73 copecs.

Besides the above, preparations are making for Stereotype editions of the Scriptures in five different languages: they are in a course of translation into the *Common Russia*, *Tartar* and *Carelian* languages; and measures are adopting for procuring translations into *Turkish*, *Armenian* and *Burat Mongolian*.*

When the Report was finished, his excellency Mr. Turgeneff gave an account of the progress and success of the Bible Societies in other parts of the world, and expatiated particularly on the gigantic operations of the British and Foreign Bible Society. When the Assembly were informed that you had expended, during the twelve years of the existence of your Society, nearly *eleven millions* of rubles, they were perfectly struck with astonishment. Let us unite our notes of praise, & bless the Lord together, for it is his doing, and is wonderful in our eyes.”

The following passages, translated from the President's opening Speech, have been furnished by the Rev. Robert Pinkerton:

“Were it necessary to celebrate the opening of this anniversary with a triumphal song, we might well now sing “Praise the Lord, O Russia, praise thy God: for he hath strengthened the bars of thy gates—he hath blessed thy children within thee—He maketh peace in thy borders; and filleth thee with the finest of the wheat.” He sendeth forth his commandment upon earth; his word runneth very swiftly. In these days of poverty and want, among many nations, our native land is protected by Almighty power from without, and is internally blessed with plenty; with these earthly advantages, the Lord is also opening the way for Heavenly blessings. He is sending forth his commandment on earth, and causing his word to run very swiftly through the wide extended regions of Russia. The Report of the fourth year's transactions of this Society, which is about to be read to this General Meeting, of the zealous promoters of the dissemination of the written word, will show with what rapidity this new plant is growing into a large

* Mr. Henderson adds in a Postscript, that application has lately been made by the Missionaries at Astrachan, for copies of the Sanscrit Scriptures, (printed at Serafopol) for the use of Brahmins, and other Indians, resident in that city, who on examining certain specimens, desired to be furnished with copies. A letter written in Hebrew and signed by six rabbies, has also been received, requesting Hebrew Bibles for about 900 Jewish families, resident in the *Kumsk* country, on the western shore of the Caspian. “Here,” observes Mr. Henderson, “is a fresh opening for the Hebrew Testament now printing in London.”

tree. Already its roots extend from sea to sea; already many tribes and nations come and pluck the fruit of life from its boughs; even the Heathen desire it for their spiritual healing. The shade of its branches extends beyond the borders of Russia. From day to day our native land covers it with nourishing dews; the liberality of our Sovereign, waters it like the early and the latter rain; and not unfrequently, the wind of the Spirit, blowing whither it listeth, sendeth upon it a fructifying cloud from distant seas.

Should you now enquire respecting the limits of your society, no better answer could be given than this: *It extends unto the ends of the earth*: because the same unity of spirit, which unites the branches and members of the Russian Bible Society, unites them also with many sincere lovers of the word of God, and with Bible Societies in foreign countries. Yea, this great bond of union includes the world of true believers in the revealed word of God, wherever they are found under the sun—At the same time, it is very astonishing, that there still are persons, and such too, as imagine that they see very clearly, who yet do not perceive the hand of God thus spreading abroad his word; and who even would wish to see the stream of the water of life dried up. Do not such hear the command of Jesus Christ to the Apostles: “Go ye therefore and teach all nations”—“Preach the Gospel to every creature.” “What I tell you in darkness, that speak ye in light; and what ye hear in the ear, that preach ye upon the house-tops.” But now that an Apostolic Spirit, the Spirit of the Gospel contained in the Scriptures, is awakened, in order to penetrate into all nations, they desire to throw the age back again into darkness. What worse could have been expected from Heathens, and the greatest enemies of the Apostles and the Gospel? Do these not read in the writings of the Apostles, that we have also a more sure word of prophecy, *whereunto we do well that we take heed*, as unto a light that shineth in a dark place? that we are commanded to strive to let the word of Christ dwell in us richly, in all wisdom teaching and admonishing one another; that I blessed is he that readeth, and they that hear? Can that be an Apostolic spirit then, which pronounceth woe and destruction against those who read and hear? Who are these pretended rulers of the spirit of the prophets and Apostles, who are desirous of sealing up from the people all those sacred Books which were bestowed upon the whole Church of Christ.

Let us follow the example of our own Church, which, before the existence of Bible Societies, endeavored as much as possible, to promote the circulation of the Bible; and of our ancestors, who with the first rudiments of learning, gave their children certain Books of the Bible to read and were convinced, that in so doing, they gave their children bread, and not a stone or a serpent. Send forth, O Word of God, Jesus Christ, send forth thy word, even unto those who strive to stop its course!—Penetrate their hearts with thy words, which are spirit and life; that they may be reconciled unto that book, which containeth thy truth! Increase the light of truth, and the flame of zeal and love among thy laborers in the world (under whatever form they may administer the doctrine of thy kingdom) according to the measure of thy gifts; that at length all strife and opposition of man may cease, and every creature hearken to the voice of thy word.”

DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

From the Religious Remembrancer.

Extract from the First Report of the Board of Missions to the General Assembly of the Presbyterians Church.—May, 1817.

THE REV. DR. JAMES HALL, performed missionary labor, three months in the western counties of North Carolina. Your a-

ged missionary travelled 718 miles, delivered 51 discourses, administered the communion of the Lord's supper five times, baptized 4 adults and 46 children, and received 5 individuals into the communion of the church. In this mission, Doctor Hall associated with himself Mr. Fairchild, who had been placed under his direction. The two missionaries generally met on the Sabbath for the purpose of holding the communion, and separated early in the week. Of Mr. Fairchild, a pupil of the Theological Seminary, Doctor Hall speaks in very favorable terms, and says he had the pleasure to find that his young colleague was well received by all classes and denominations, particularly on account of his plainness of speech and evangelical doctrines.”

The Assembly will indulge the Board while they read a part of Dr. Hall's journal.

Extracts from the Journal.

On the Tuesday following, we crossed the main mountain which divides the waters of the Mississippi from those of the Atlantic. On the N. W. side are only three Societies of our people, of any considerable number. They had been, during three years, destitute of the gospel and its ordinances, except some sermons from transient preachers. This was occasioned by the removal of the Rev. G. Newton, who had for several years supplied those congregations.

Communions had been appointed at all those places, and the people appeared to be hungry and thirsting for the Bread and Water of life. The first communion was held in an Academy near Asheville, the seat of the Court in Buncombe County. Appearances were truly promising. The attention was solemn and the assembly large, on both days; and it was flowed copiously during the communion from both old and young. About twenty-five communions, among whom was one young person, the first time, a member of the Associate Church.

The next Sabbath's appointment was at

Rim's Creek, in a mere cove of the mountains, where I expected only a small communion, but to my pleasing astonishment, 76 communions. Of those, five new applicants were admitted, among whom was a man about 60 years old, who had several children married. The scene was indeed interestingly solemn. Many tears were shed, both under the sermon on Sabbath, and during the sacramental exercises. All were solemnly silent except the preachers, although loud outcries had been common at that place during the late revival which had been very influential in those parts.

Permit me to recite a little anecdote, which will help to give some idea of the solemnity of the day. On Sabbath night I lodged with a magistrate of the county who was an elder of the congregation. I had taken an opportunity to converse with a young person, resident in the family, who had not been at the Lord's table. The landlord was conversing with two pious old ladies who lodged with us, on the business of the day. He broke out into a rapturous exercise of praise, thanked God for what he had seen and felt on the preceding day, and declared it was one of the happiest days he had ever enjoyed.

On the evening of the Wednesday immediately preceding, a solemn and pleasing scene was exhibited in Asheville. I had there the pleasure of baptizing a mother and eight of her children. They were the wife and children of a wealthy and respectable citizen of that village. The audience was numerous and the scene solemn and highly gratifying to the vicinity.

Leaving Swannanoa, we recrossed the mountain, and proceeded to Little Britain where was our next Sabbath's appointment, but not a drop of wine could be procured. Large assemblies attended both on Saturday and Sabbath. Two small quantities were heard of at some distance both of which were given upon application, which enabled us to administer on the next Sabbath—the congregation also where we were to have been on that day, gave up our services in favor of Little Britain, being a much more numerous and ancient society. We had there a promising season. The number of communicants was about 50, including four new members. On Sabbath evening we had one of the most numerous, solemn and interesting Societies I have seen during many years.

Here let it be observed, that I continue to prosecute my method in evening Societies, mentioned in my missionary report of last year—separating the males and the females, and giving each sex a separate address, after the usual parts of social worship are ended; and still find encouragement to persevere. Take the following example as a specimen of the whole. On the preceding day I had the pleasure of admitting to the Lord's table two young persons, both of one family, who had received their first religious impressions from one of those private addresses, on that very night twelve months (counting by the day of the week) I having held a communion at the same place on the day before: nor am I without hope, but, if I shall ever be favored with the pleasure of seeing my dear children there again, that I will see fruit from seed sown that night, where not less than 20 were around me, and I believe every face bathed with tears; yet not a cry nor a groan but only suppressed sobbing to be heard.

My dear brother, it is hoped you will bear with the talkativeness of an old man, now filling up his 73d year. I have yet more to say; for thinking over the pleasure I have enjoyed in such scenes, my heart so swells, like Elihu, I cannot restrain. I know that of myself, I am no more than a soundir, brass or a tinkling cymbal; and when I have done all, am an unprofitable servant, having only done my duty. But I have reason to bless God, in that he ever opened my way to the ministry, had I never delivered a discourse from the pulpit.

For more than 35 years, when opportunity offered and prudence dictated, I have made pointed addresses to the consciences of young people: and had I kept a memorandum of those cases which have come to my knowledge, who have been brought to a sense of religion under my instructions, I could quote 20 arising from my private addresses, especially to individuals, for one from the pulpit: yea, I have known a few minutes spent in that way have a more powerful and permanent effect than 100 sermons. If this be glorying, I hope it is glorying in the Lord; for I am sensible that I can as soon create a world as convince a sinner of the two-fold evil of sin, without aid from above.

Colonization of Free Blacks.

The project to Colonize the Free Blacks of America in some trans-atlantic region, continues to receive the support of ardent and able minds, though to many its execution appears utterly impracticable. The respectable Society which has been organized in Washington, we learn, says the Albany Gazette, has opened a correspondence with the philanthropic Mr. Clarkson, of London on the subject.

“He has written, (continues the *Gazette*) to the Society, a letter replete with information on this important subject. The tract which he advises to purchase, is one called the *Sherburne* country, contiguous to a river of that name, some distance south of *Siever Leone*. The Board of Managers have appointed an Agent to go out to Africa to view this country. The Rev. SAMUEL J. MILLS, a young gentleman who has for several years devoted himself wholly to the cause of philanthropy. He will leave this country in the vessel destined to carry our Minister to the Court of St. James; and having gained all the necessary information from the London African Society, will proceed immediately to the Coast of Africa—Should it be ascertained that a suitable tract of country can be procured, arrangements will immediately be made for carrying to Africa a company of blacks, with suitable agricultural implements, school masters and religious teachers. From the information which has been collected, it is the opinion of the Managers that there will be no difficulty in procuring a sufficient number of blacks. So different is the case, that they expect the difficulty will be rather in selecting those who offer than in persuading persons to go.”

Foxboro' Female Benevolent

[We have been favored with a copy of the First Report of this Society. The object of the Society is thus described in the 2d article of the Constitution—“It shall be the object of this Society to collect money by subscriptions and donations for religious purposes. One quarter of the money collected shall be expended for religious Tracts wherever favorable opportunities may present themselves. One quarter shall be presented to the Missionary Society; one quarter to the Auxiliary Society for the education of Youth for the Gospel Ministry. Whatever Boston Female Society for promoting

the Executive Committee annual meeting, consists of the following: Miss Chloe Petree, Susan Payson, Everett, Hannah Forrist, Lois Nason, Ard, Eunice Conlee, Polly Skinner, Abigail, Betsey Winslow, Lois Shaw, Deborah R. Belcher, Chloe Daniels.

The following is the statement of the Committee, communicated at their meeting on the 21st of August, 1817.

By the Constitution, article 7, the members are required to communicate to the annual meeting a statement of the amount of the money collected in the manner in which it has been expended, whatever information may be suited to the objects of the Society. In consequence of this requirement the Committee resided immediately after their appointment, organized themselves for the regulation of their duty, by appointing Miss Susan Everett for their Secretary, and Miss Lois L. their Treasurer. These ladies have accordingly furnished themselves with books and have punctually discharged their important duties.

The Committee, according to the requirements of the Constitution, circulated subscriptions in order to obtain members and they are happy to state, that the obtaining members has greatly exceeded expectations. One hundred and forty have given their names as members and paid their annual subscription. The amount of the subscription, that has been received, is seventy-two dollars and twenty cents. The Committee have met once a week, and have received a large sum, that has been received, a large sum, and twenty-five cents. Of these they have purchased, a large sum, and twenty-five cents. Of these they have purchased, a large sum, and twenty-five cents. They have given their names as members and paid their annual subscription. The amount of the subscription, that has been received, is seventy-two dollars and twenty cents. The Committee have met once a week, and have received a large sum, that has been received, a large sum, and twenty-five cents. They have given their names as members and paid their annual subscription. The amount of the subscription, that has been received, is seventy-two dollars and twenty cents. The Committee have met once a week, and have received a large sum, that has been received, a large sum, and twenty-five cents. They have given their names as members and paid their annual subscription. The amount of the subscription, that has been received, is seventy-two dollars and twenty cents. The Committee have met once a week, and have received a large sum, that has been received, a large sum, and twenty-five cents. They have given their names as members and paid their annual subscription. The amount of the subscription, that has been received, is seventy-two dollars and twenty cents. The Committee have met once a week, and have received a large sum, that has been received, a large sum, and twenty-five cents. They have given their names as members and paid their annual

RECODER.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1817.

ed with a copy of this paper, concluded in this day's Popery, concluded in this day's of the Apocalyptic "Beast," object of peculiar interest at this time. It threatens to throw an important part of the way of our Missionaries in the world. The idolatries that are countenanced by these who "call themselves Christians," cannot fail to exert a pernicious influence on the exertions of our Missionaries in the world. The French Revolution has been a blessing to mankind?—

Degrees conferred.—Of *Bachelor of Arts*, on 25.—Of *Master of Arts*, on 22.

Of *Doctor of Medicine*, on William H. Allen, Goodwin Allenton, Thomas Burr, Jr., George A. Boulton, Andrew Mackie, Joseph Mulliken, John Phillips, Sam'l A. Shurtleff, and Geo. Tillingshast.

The Rev. Thomas Noyes, Master at Harvard, and the Rev. Joseph Richardson, Master at Dartmouth, were admitted *ad eundem*.

Of honorary degree of *Master of Arts*, on Rev. William Gamaliel, of Medfield, and Rev. Philip Colby, of Middleborough, Mass., and the honorary degree of *Doctor of Medicine*, on Nathaniel Miller, of Franklin, Mass.

Of *Doctor of Laws*, on Hon. JONATHAN RUSSELL, American Minister to the Court of Sweden.

Brown University—Providence.

Commencement, Sept. 3, 1817. Rev. Dr. MESSER, President. The exercises occupied the whole day, with the intermission of two hours.

The exercises were:—Ten Orations in English, on Genius; on the origin and influence of error; on the science of Geology; on the influence of Literature on Society; on obstacles to the promotion of American Literature; on National Honor; on the Danger of American Liberty; American Star; on the fate of Genius; and on the abuse of the intellectual powers. A Latin Oration on the dark ages; a Greek Oration on the powers of the mind; an Eulogy on *FULTON*; two Poems, one on the "Struggles of Freedom," the other on the "Victories of the Redeemer"; and Disputations—Which is the most useful member of society, the Poet, or the Orator?—Has the French Revolution been beneficial to mankind?

Degrees conferred.—Of *Bachelor of Arts*, on 25.

Of *Doctor of Medicine*, on William H. Allen, Goodwin Allenton, Thomas Burr, Jr., George A. Boulton, Andrew Mackie, Joseph Mulliken, John Phillips, Sam'l A. Shurtleff, and Geo. Tillingshast.

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Bowdoin College—Brunswick, Maine.

Commencement, Sept. 3, 1817. Rev. Dr. ALEXANDER, President.

The exercises were:—a salutary Oration in Latin, by Charles Packard; three English Orations, one on "the effect of despotic government on individual character," by James McKeen; one (valedictory) for the Candidates for the degree of *Bachelor of Arts* on "the connexion existing between the Arts and Sciences," by Samuel Johnson; and the third, on "the character of Virtue in a Republic," by Charles Dummer, A. B. English dissertations, &c. on "the influence of Commerce on public manners," by Joseph Green Moody; on "the comparative talents of the sexes," by Nathan Cummings; and on "the association of ideas," by Ebenezer Cheever. The valedictory Oration is Latin, on "the effects of free Enquiry on the Science and Happiness of a nation," was by John Egleth, A. B.

The degree of *Bachelor of Arts*, was conferred on Ebenezer Cheever, Nathan Cummings, Samuel Johnson, James McKeen, Joseph Green Moody, and Phineas Pratt.

Of *Master of Arts*, on Charles Dummer, and John Egleth.

The degree of *Doctor of Laws*, was conferred on the Hon. SAMUEL S. WILDE, of Hallowell.

NORTH-CAROLINA HABITS.

Extract from a letter written by a young man on a journey through a part of the Southern States, dated Tarborough, N. C. March 1.

"Twenty five miles from Raleigh I stopped for the night at the house of a worthy planter. He was one of the oldest men in the country, in full possession of his mental vigor. From him I learnt many interesting particulars in the history of Carolina. With a clear and discriminating mind, free from prejudice and of long experience, he felt and regretted the badness of many of their public institutions. He spoke of the want of education amongst the lower class of people, which is in a most deplorable condition. I have a number of times witnessed waggons and other country people in the different towns through which I have passed, enquire the value of a bill or ticket which they have received, for fear of deception. The small paper change, that has been put in circulation in Savannah, is distinguished by some device upon it; as, for instance, twenty-five cents by a ship, a shilling by a bird, and a sixpence by a man. These are sensible objects that can easily be distinguished and retained in memory. He informed me of the manner of holding funerals in this country, which by the by is fast going out of use. At the decease of a person, the body is usually interred without any ceremony. Some two or three months after, the funeral is celebrated. The friends of the family are invited, and an entertainment given. From his description, the mourning of a Carolina funeral, would about compare with the hilarity of a yankee wedding."

Important to Farmers.

FROM THE CENTINEL.

Mr. RUSSELL.—Frequent complaints are made of bad Vegetables, which a little care would prevent. For instance, if Farmers, who have fields of POTATOES, would dig them as soon as the tops begin to die—and the Potatoes are then fully grown—and put them in their cellars, they would prevent their imbibing that clamminess, and earth taste, which the fall rains always occasion.

As it respects ONIONS, they should be pulled as soon as they have attained to their growth, & the tops begin to die; and after having been dried a day or two, should be housed on the barn floor, or some dry place.

It is also of great consequence to those who raise WHITE BEANS, and wish to have them of a superior quality, that they may be pulled when all the Beans are fully grown, and about one half of the vines grow yellow and dry, and the other part green and yellow—the green vines should then be dried about 36 hours, and then be housed for threshing. One bushel of beans harvested in this way, is worth two bushels harvested after the rains have fallen on the vines, so as to swell the beans. Sometimes, when a long fall storm comes on, and sprouts the beans in their pods, they are not worth the labor of harvesting.

We hope our agricultural friends will accept these suggestions; and further, that the present dry weather is peculiarly favorable for harvesting all Ripe Seeds and Vegetables, from

Sept. 12, 1817.

A Friend to Farmers.

Thursday last, four foreigners, arrested on suspicion of Piracy, were examined before His Honor Judge Davis, when two of them were held to bail, in the sum of 5000 dollars each, one of them recognized as a witness, and a fourth discharged. It appeared that they belonged to a privateer called the *Congresso*, fitted out at Baltimore, with papers for Buenos Ayres; that they captured the Spanish ship *Industrial Raffaeli*, laden with sugar, coffee, &c. and having a large amount in specie on board; manned her and ordered her for Buenos Ayres; but the prize crew bore away with her for the American Coast; and when off Portsmouth, after putting part of her cargo on board coasters, they left the vessel with about 5000 dollars in specie, and were apprehended here. Others of the crew, we understand have been taken at Portsmouth; and that the Revenue cutter is in quest of the ship. They will be tried by the next Circuit Court in October, and not giving bail have been committed.

[Gentile.

THE SERPENT AGAIN.

"Gloucester, Sept. 9. The serpent has again visited us. On Sunday evening his lewes were attended by a large number of citizens. A small boat fishing on Sunday night was very much troubled. The crew state that he was some hours about them, and that a number of times he was within ten feet of them. It seems that there were swarms or schools of bait around him, and it appears evident that he follows them. We also learn that he was on Monday off Eastern Point."

DOMESTIC NEWS.

New State of Mississippi.

Mitchel, Aug. 14.—The Convention finished their labors, and signed the Constitution of the State of Mississippi yesterday at noon: The event was immediately announced by a federal salute from a six pounder, stationed near the hall of the Convention.

The final question on the adoption of the Constitution, was taken on Tuesday last, and determined with but one dissenting vote. [Col. West, from Jefferson county.]

An election will be held in the different counties composing the State, on the first Monday and Tuesday in next month, to choose a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Representatives to Congress, Members to the Senate and House of Representatives of the State, Sheriffs & Coroners. The first session of the General Assembly, will be held in this city, in Oct next.—*Nat. Int.*

Another distressing Fire at Sag Harbor.

On Monday, 1st inst. about 11 o'clock, A. M. a cooper's shop standing near the centre of the place, and contiguous to the thickest part of the village, was discovered to be on fire. Being filled with empty casks, and other combustible materials, it was in a few moments perfectly enveloped in flames. A large and valuable dwelling house standing near the shop, soon began to blaze. The weather being dry, and the wind blowing strong from the North, it was generally believed that the remaining part of the place, which had escaped the ravages of the late conflagration, would unavoidably be laid in ashes. Notwithstanding all the vigilance and activity displayed by the citizens, a number of dwelling-houses, stores and barns, took fire several times, which with great difficulty were extinguished. The street was filled with furniture, goods, &c. going in all directions to escape the devouring element. At the moment when all was given up for lost, and nothing but inevitable destruction seemed to await the place, the wind veered to the east, and gave the flames a more favorable direction. A more signal interposition of divine Providence was never witnessed. The impending destruction seemed to be averted by the very finger of Heaven. The progress of the fire was arrested, not however, without having done much damage. The House consumed was a very valuable building, belonging to Messrs Silas and Louis Howell, and was occupied by Mr. G. Hathaway and Mr. Coon, who lost the principal part of their furniture, clothes, &c. To prevent the progress of the fire, another building belonging to Mr. Austin, was demolished. It is with pleasure we state that no person was injured, though Mr. D. was obliged to jump from a window in the 2d story of a house on fire.—*N. Y. Spectator.*

Of *Master of Arts*, on Charles Dummer, and John Egleth.

The degree of *Doctor of Laws*, was conferred on the Hon. SAMUEL S. WILDE, of Hallowell.

THE FLORIDAS.

The publication of a newspaper has been commenced at Mobile, entitled the *Mobile Gazette*.

The first number was issued 25th July—it says,

"We have good reasons for believing that Pensacola and East Florida will be in possession of the United States before Christmas next. We are informed that a distinguished commercial gentleman, who has important connexions both with the Spanish Government and in the United States and now residing at Havana, has written to the same effect."

GREENFIELD, (Mass.) Sept. 6.

Deaf and Dumb Asylum.—We have lately seen in this town a young man from the Deaf and Dumb Asylum in Hartford; and cannot forbear to express our astonishment at the improvement he has made. He can read and write correctly, and answer my questions with accuracy by the assistance of the pen. He seems to entertain correct views of God and religion. We cannot but wish success to an establishment the object of which is the relief and happiness of that unfortunate class whom we have heretofore thought deprived by nature of the means of improvement.

The following are some of the questions asked him, and his answers:

Q. How old are you? A. 22. Q. Are your parents living? A. I have a mother 64 years old, I have no father. Q. Had you any idea of a Supreme Being before you learnt to read? A. No. Q. Where do you reside? At Hanover, (N. H.) Can God do wrong? No. How do you enjoy life? Very much, of late. Did you believe you knew the Bible? Some, not so much. Are you not much more happy now than before you learnt to read and write? Yes, seventy five per cent.

We are informed that the Franklin 74, Com. Stewart, is under sailing orders, and will leave the Delaware as soon as the Hon. Mr. Rush is ready to embark. The Franklin is to convey Mr. Rush to London, who is appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. James. After landing the minister, it is said she will visit the Mediterranean.—*Philadelphia paper.*

We hear that Capt. Hull, is collecting timber for erecting a line of battle ship at the Navy Yard in Charlestown—that a sufficient quantity of live oak for this purpose may be expected during the present season—and that the building will probably be commenced next Spring.

In the late visitation of the congregations of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the state of Connecticut from Aug. 6, to Sept. 4, in 33 towns, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Hobart, the number of Persons confirmed was 1275.

Drowned, near New-York, Mr. Daniel Fuller, for many years teacher of the writing school in Charlestown, and son of the Rev. Mr. Fuller, of Gloucester.

ORDAINED.—As Evangelists, on the 10th inst. at Londonderry, N. H. by the Londonderry Presbytery, the Rev. Messrs. ELIAS W. BALDWIN and HUTCHINS TAYLOR, Senior Students at the Theological Seminary, Andover. Introductory Prayer by Rev. Mr. Harris of Windham; Sermon by Rev. Dr. Dana, of Newburyport, from 2 Tim. i, 7; Consecrating Prayer by Rev. Dr. Morrison, of Londonderry; Right Hand of Fellowship by Rev. Mr. M'Gregor of Bedford; and the Concluding Prayer by Rev. Mr. Bradford, of New-Boston. The exercises were interesting, the audience numerous, and very solemn and attentive.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Latest from Europe.

On Sunday last arrived at this port, the ship Triton, Capt. Holcombe, 29 days from Liverpool, bringing London dates to Aug. 12, and Liverpool to Aug. 14.

At Constantinople a plot has been discovered, of which the *Aga* of the Janissaries is supposed to have been the author. He was removed to a strong Castle and there died. How, need not be told to those who understand the expeditious treatment of the rebels in Turkey. It seems the Grand Seignior is determined to destroy the formidable power of the Janissaries. It will be an experiment of some difficulty and danger.

An obscure allusion is made in several of the German Journals to an attempt at assassinating the Grand Prince of Sweden. It is said that six individuals were engaged in this conspiracy, who intended to obtain admission into the palace, but their project being discovered, every precaution was taken to render it abortive.

According to letters from Spain, nearly the whole of the Spanish cavalry to the number of 20,000 (another paper says 20,000) were about to assemble in Andalusia. It is added that they were to embark 3 or 400 at a time for South America. Another article states, that 11 men are to be taken by lot; from each regt. of the line in Spain, and the whole force thus assembled, amounting to about 6000, is to be sent to South America.

The London Morning Chronicle of the 2d of August, states, that every thing seems to indicate that there are very important and not very amicable discussions on the table at present, between the Cabinets of London, Madrid and St. Petersburg. It states that Ferdinand has demanded the active assistance of the other powers by a marine force, to put an end to the depredations of the Insurgent privateers, and also to afford the means for an armament for bringing back the revolted provinces of South America to subjection—that intercession is mere trifling, and that it is now too late for neutrality. The revolution it is stated, is so far advanced, that without active aid in ships, men and money, the whole of South America must be lost to the mother country. And that Spain will look elsewhere for assistance if denied by England. It is also intimated that the Emperor of Russia has offered his services, on condition that Spain shall cede to Russia in full sovereignty, the two California, and Minorca—and that Ferdinand has declared he must comply with the conditions.

The Sun, an evening paper of the same day, notices the article in the Chronicle, and declares it untrue.

London, Aug. 3.—An officer of the 53d regt. at St. Helena, writes word—

"Bonaparte allows no person to visit him but his own retinue, seldom walks, and never rides out a promenading; his billiard room is the only exercise he enjoys—he is more sallow (his natural complexion) than when I first saw him, and more stupid, owing, I suppose, to a want of his usual exercise.

Count Lascassas and son were sent off the Island for endeavoring to forward privately, some communication to Europe. The attempt was extremely ingenious, done on satin, in hieroglyphics and other characters, and could not be deciphered without the aid of a microscope; this was made up into a waistcoat, and given to a boy, a native, lately a servant on his establishment, with instructions to present it to a correspondent at home, for which he was to receive a handsome reward. The lad informed his father of the secret.

The Spanish General Lacy, whom we have mentioned as having been sent to Majorca, was shot there July 4th, the morning of his arrival.

A great number of Stockholders are availing themselves of the high price of stocks, and are selling out. This has occasioned a glut on the Exchange, and a consequent fall in the prices.

A mutiny has occurred on board one of the convict ships bound to Botany Bay, in the suppression of which twenty of them were killed.

Preparations were making in India for another spurt of war against Scindia, for aiding the Pindaris in their incursions.

From all quarters we learn of the fall in the price of bread.

The London Courier of July 26, mentions, that on the 31st July, a new Picture by West, would take the place of *Christ Heading in the Temple*, which was to be shipped to America for the Pennsylvania Hospital.

American Fishing vessels restored.

HALIFAX, Aug. 29.—By a decision in the Admiralty Court, this day, the twenty sail of American Fishing vessels brought into this port on the 17th of June last by H. M. S. *Deapt. Capt. Chambers*, are to be restored to the Claimants.

They (the Claimants) to pay costs, which will not be heavy; the King's Advocate, (R. J. Naicker, Esq.) having relinquished his fees on the occasion. An appeal however, 'tis said, will be entered on behalf of the Captors—the original owners taking their vessels on bonds to meet the event, which will probably be decided by the two Governments, [G. B. & U. S.] as a matter of public interest.

MARRIAGES.

In Boston, Mr. Timothy Blackman, to Miss Hannah Watson—Mr. Ruggles Slack, to Miss Sally Eaton, daughter of Capt. Joseph E.

In Salem, Mr. John Beckford, to Miss Sally Brown: Capt. Benjamin Shillabell, jun. to Miss Sarah, daughter of Col. John Hathorne.

In Lynn, Mr. William H. Hubbard, merchant, to Richard Vining, to Miss Ann, daughter of the late Mr. Benjamin Phillips.—In Beverly, Mr. Osmond Gage, to Miss Eliza Goodridge.

In Nantucket, Mr. David Bunker, to Miss Polly Newhall; Mr. Benj. Joy, to Miss Mary Barnard; In Marshfield, Mr. John Smith, of Duxbury, to Miss Mercy Tilden.

In Gloucester, Mr. Frederick G. Low, to Miss Rebecca Burrows Tufts, of Medford.

In Plympton, Mr. Jesse Bullock, of Rehoboth, to Miss Mercy Chandler.

In Dartmouth, Mr. Warren Sisson, of Westport, to Miss Nancy, daughter of Elder Arnold Bliss.

In Weston, Samuel G. Derby, Esq. to Miss Ann Archibald.

In Cincinnati, Ohio, Ass. Reddington, jun. Esq. of Waterville, (Me.) to Miss Caroline F. Cherwin.

POETRY.

THE CHRISTIAN SOLDIER'S DEATH.
To the memory of the late Rev. THOMAS TAYLOR,
by J. MONTGOMERY, of Sheffield, England.

Servant of God! well done,
Rest from thy lov'd employ;
The battle's fought, the victory won,
Enter thy Master's joy;
The voice at midnight came,
He started up to hear;
A mortal arrow pierc'd his frame,
He fell—but felt no fear.
At home amidst alarms,
It found him in the field;
A veteran slumbering on his arms,
Beneath his red-cross shield;
His sword was in his hand,
Still warm with recent fight;
Ready that moment at command
Through rock and steel to smite.
It was a two-edg'd blade,
Of heavenly temper keen;
And double were the wounds it made
Where'er it glanc'd between;
'Twas death to sin—'twas life
To all that mourn'd their sin;
It kindl'd it and silenc'd strife,
Made war and peace within.
Stout hearts before it fell,
Subdu'd by wrath and love;
'Twas dreadful as the flames of hell,
Bright as the beams above.
Heroes were wont to name
The weapons of their might;
This was a brand of matchless fame,
The word of God, in fight.
Oft with its fiery force
His arm has quell'd the foe;
And laid, resistless in his course,
The alien armies low:
Bent on such glorious toils,
The world to him was loss;
But all his trophies, all his spoils,
He hung upon the cross.
At midnight came the cry,
"To meet thy God prepare"—
He 'wok'd—he caught his Captain's eye,
Then strong in faith and prayer,
His spirit with a bound
Burst its encumbering clay;
His tent at sunrise on the ground,
A darkn'd ruin lay.
The pains of death are past,
Labor and sorrow cease;
And life's long warfare clos'd at last,
His soul is found in peace.
Soldier of Christ well done!
Begin thy new employ;
Sing while eternal ages run,
Thy Master and his joy.
Sheffield, (Eng.) December, 1816.

MISCELLANY.

Communicated for the RECORDER.

SINGULAR FACT,

Extracted by MIDDLETON, from TURNER'S "Remarkable Providences."

In the early part of the 17th century, one old Mr. Studly, was a lawyer in Kent, of about four hundred pounds a year. He was a great enemy to the power of religion, and a hater of those that were then called puritans. His son, in his youth, seemed to follow in the same steps, till the Lord that had separated him from the womb, called him home, which was as followeth. The young man was at London, and being drunk in some company, and going in the night towards his lodging, fell into a cellar, and in the fall was sciz'd with horror, and thought he fell into hell at that time. It pleased God he took little harm by the fall, but lay there some hours in a drunken drows; his body being heated with what he drank, and his soul awakened, he tho't he was actually in hell. After that he was come to himself and was got home into Kent, he fell into melancholy, took himself to read and study the scriptures, and to much prayer; which at length his father perceived, and fearing he would turn puritan was troubled, and dealt roughly with him, made him dress his horses, which he humbly and willingly submitted to. And when, at that time, his father perceived he sat up late at night, reading in his Bile, he denied him candle-light, but being allowed a fire in his chamber, he told Mr. Knight, he was wont to lye alone and read by the fire-light; and said, that while he was dressing his father's horses in his frock, and in that time of reading by the fire, he had those comforts from the Lord, and joys that he had scarce experienced since. His father seeing these means ineffectual, resolved to send him into France, that by the airiness of that country, his melancholy temper might be cured. He went, and being at his own dispose, by the Lord's guiding him, he placed himself in the house of a godly protestant minister; and between them, after they were acquainted, (and such is the agreement of saving grace in divers subjects, that a little time will serve for Christians to be acquainted,) there grew great endearment. Great progress he made in speaking the language; and his father expecting an account from the gentleman with whom he sojourned, of his proficiency in speaking French, he sent it to him; but soon after he had orders to return home. And the father directing it, or he in treating it, the landlord with whom he had sojourned, came into England with him, and both were made very welcome at his father's house, he not knowing that he was a minister. At length the father found the French gentleman and his son at prayers together, and was angry, paid him what was due to him, and sent him away. Then his father having an interest in a person of honor, a great lady at White-Hall, and his son by his now past education accomplished for such an employ, prevailed with that lady to take his son for her gentleman, to wait upon her in her coach. He thought by a court life to drive away his melancholy (as he called his son's seriousness in religion.) The lady had many servants; some given to swearing and rudeness, whom this young gentleman would take upon him to reprove, with that prudence and gravity, that sin fell down before him. And if any of the servants had been ill employed, and they had heard him coming, they would say, "Let us cease, or begone, Mr. Studly is coming." After a year's

time, his father waits upon the lady to enquire of his son's carriage. She answered as it was, that she was glad she had seen his son's face, he had wrought a mighty reformation in her family. She, that had formerly been troubled with unruly servants, by his prudent carriage, was now as quiet in her house as if she had lived in a private family in the country. After this the father stormed, "What, will he make puritans in White-Hall?" told the lady that was no place for him, he would take him with him, which to her trouble he did. When he had him at home in Kent, as his last refuge, he thought of marrying him; and to that end found out a match which he thought fit for his ends, to stifle that work of religion in his son. He bade him one night put on his clothes in the morning, and ordered his servants to make ready their horses in the morning, and himself to wait upon them. When they were riding on the way, he bade the man ride before, and spoke to his son to this purpose— "Son, you have been master of great grief to me, and having used much means to reclaim you from this way you are in, to no purpose, I have one more remedy to apply, in which if you comply with me I shall settle my estate upon you, else you shall never enjoy a groat of it; I am riding to such a gentleman's house, to whose daughter I intend to marry you." The son said little, knowing that family to be profane, but went with his father, who before had made way there. They were entertained nobly, he had a sight of the young lady, a great beauty, and the young man fell much in love with her. When they had taken their leaves, on his way, his father asked him, "What he thought of her?" He answered, "No man living, but must be taken with such a one; he feared she would not like him." The father was glad it had taken, bid him take no care for that. The wooing was not long: At three weeks end, they both came to London to buy things for the wedding. The father had charged, that in the time of wooing in that gentleman's house, there should be no swearing or debauchery, lest his son should be discouraged. Wedding clothes were bought, and the day come, the young couple were married. At the wedding dinner, at her father's house, the mask was taken off; they fell to drinking healths, and swearing among their cups; and amongst others, the bride sword an oath. At which the bride-groom, as a man amazed, took occasion to rise from the table, stepped forth, and went to the stable, took a horse, none observing him, all were busy within; he mounted, and rode away, not knowing what to do. He bewailed himself as he rode along, as undone, and deservedly; for that he had been so taken in love, and the business so hurried on, in design; he said he had at that time restrained prayer, and slackened his communion with God, when in that grand affair of his life, he should have been doubly and trebly serious; and so might thank himself, that he was utterly undone. He sometimes thought of riding quite away. At last, being among the woods, he led his horse into a solitary place, tied him to a tree, in his distress, and took himself to his prayers and tears, in which he spent the afternoon. The providence of God had altered his argument of prayer; which was now for the conversion of his new married wife, or he was undone. This he pressed with prayers and tears a great part of the afternoon, and did not rise from prayer without good hope of being heard. At the bride-house was hurriedly enough; horse and man (after they missed the bride-groom) sent every way. No news of him. He was wrestling as Jacob once at Peniel. In the evening he returned home, and enquiring where his bride was, went up to her, and found her in her chamber, pensive enough; she asked him, "If he had done well to expose her to scorn and derision all the day?" He entreated her to sit down upon a couch there by him, and he would give her an account of his doing what he had then done, and tell her the story of his whole life, and what the Lord through grace had done for him. He went over the story here above mentioned, with many beautiful particulars (no question here omitted) not without great affection & tears, the flood gates of which had been opened in the wood. And ever & anon, in the discourse would say through grace, God did so and so for me. When he had told her his story over, (and by the way, this was the Apostle Paul's method by which many were converted, to tell over the story of his conversion) she asked him, what he meant by that word so often used in the relation of his life, "through grace," so ignorantly had she been educated: And she asked him, "if he thought there were no grace in God for her, who was so wretched & stranger to God?" "Yes, my dear, (saith he) there is grace for thee, and that I have been praying for this day in the wood; and God hath heard my prayers and seen my tears, and let us now go together to him about it." Then did they kneel down by the couch side, and he prayed, and such weeping and supplication there was on both sides, that when they were called down to supper, they had hardly eyes to see with, so swelled were they with weeping. At supper, the bride's father (according to his custom) swore. The bride immediately said: "Father I beseech you, swear not." At which the bride-groom's father, in a great rage, rose from the table: "What, (says he) is the devil in him! hath he made his wife a puritan already?" And swore bitterly, that he would rather set fire (with his own hands) to the four corners of his fair built house, than ever he should enjoy it. And accordingly he acted, made his will, gave his son (when he should die) ten pounds, to cut off his claim; and gave the estate to some others, of whom Dr. Reeves was one; and not long after died. Dr. Reeves sent for the gentleman, paid him his ten pounds, told him, he had been a rebellious

son, and disengaged his father, and might thank himself. He received the ten pounds and meekly departed.

His wife (the match was so huddled up) had no portion promised, at least that she was glad she had seen his son's face, he had wrought a mighty reformation in her family. She, that had formerly been troubled with unruly servants, by his prudent carriage, was now as quiet in her house as if she had lived in a private family in the country. After this the father stormed, "What, will he make puritans in White-Hall?" told the lady that was no place for him, he would take him with him, which to her trouble he did. When he had him at home in Kent, as his last refuge, he thought of marrying him; and to that end found out a match which he thought fit for his ends, to stifle that work of religion in his son. He bade him one night put on his clothes in the morning, and ordered his servants to make ready their horses in the morning, and himself to wait upon them. 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He bewailed himself as he rode along, as undone, and deservedly; for that he had been so taken in love, and the business so hurried on, in design; he said he had at that time restrained prayer, and slackened his communion with God, when in that grand affair of his life, he should have been doubly and trebly serious; and so might thank himself, that he was utterly undone. He sometimes thought of riding quite away. At last, being among the woods, he led his horse into a solitary place, tied him to a tree, in his distress, and took himself to his prayers and tears, in which he spent the afternoon. The providence of God had altered his argument of prayer; which was now for the conversion of his new married wife, or he was undone. This he pressed with prayers and tears a great part of the afternoon, and did not rise from prayer without good hope of being heard. At the bride-house was hurriedly enough; horse and man (after they missed the bride-groom) sent every way. No news of him. He was wrestling as Jacob once at Peniel. In the evening he returned home, and enquiring where his bride was, went up to her, and found her in her chamber, pensive enough; she asked him, "If he had done well to expose her to scorn and derision all the day?" He entreated her to sit down upon a couch there by him, and he would give her an account of his doing what he had then done, and tell her the story of his whole life, and what the Lord through grace had done for him. He went over the story here above mentioned, with many beautiful particulars (no question here omitted) not without great affection & tears, the flood gates of which had been opened in the wood. And ever & anon, in the discourse would say through grace, God did so and so for me. When he had told her his story over, (and by the way, this was the Apostle Paul's method by which many were converted, to tell over the story of his conversion) she asked him, what he meant by that word so often used in the relation of his life, "through grace," so ignorantly had she been educated: And she asked him, "if he thought there were no grace in God for her, who was so wretched & stranger to God?" "Yes, my dear, (saith he) there is grace for thee, and that I have been praying for this day in the wood; and God hath heard my prayers and seen my tears, and let us now go together to him about it." Then did they kneel down by the couch side, and he prayed, and such weeping and supplication there was on both sides, that when they were called down to supper, they had hardly eyes to see with, so swelled were they with weeping. At supper, the bride's father (according to his custom) swore. The bride immediately said: "Father I beseech you, swear not." At which the bride-groom's father, in a great rage, rose from the table: "What, (says he) is the devil in him! hath he made his wife a puritan already?" And swore bitterly, that he would rather set fire (with his own hands) to the four corners of his fair built house, than ever he should enjoy it. And accordingly he acted, made his will, gave his son (when he should die) ten pounds, to cut off his claim; and gave the estate to some others, of whom Dr. Reeves was one; and not long after died. Dr. Reeves sent for the gentleman, paid him his ten pounds, told him, he had been a rebellious

son, and making off to Sumpter District, S. C. sold the horse, &c. to one Charles Richardson, for \$70—that on the Four Holes, he stole a mare from an unknown person, which he exchanged in Barnwell District; and stole a horse at the 45 Mile House on the road leading from Charleston to Columbia, which a few days afterwards, near Givhan's Ferry, he exchanged with a waggoner for another horse—that near Hudson's Ferry, on the Savannah river, he engaged to work for a man, and going to Savannah on a raft of his employer, he left the raft at Ebenezer, returned, and stole his employer's horse; came to South Carolina, was apprehended and committed to jail at Cossawhatchie, from whence he was discharged in consequence of the prosecutor's not appearing. He then stole a stock of cattle in Colleton District, which he sold at Slann's Bridge, and for which he was committed to jail in Jacksonboro. While there, hearing that he was to be prosecuted by James Mallard, for horse stealing, he broke jail, escaped, and stole a mare, colt, saddle and bridle, from the plantation of a Mr. Lemax, on the Round O, which he sold on Brainerd Creek, in Georgia, and went to Florida. Being there furnished by Thomas Jones and Lewis Randall, with two horses, he returned to Georgia to sell them, but being closely pursued by some Spaniards, he was forced to leave one of the horses at the St. Mary's; the other he left with Jacob Carter, and Henry Branch, on the Altamaha, to sell. That at Rieborough, he stole a horse which he sold in Jacksonboro, (Georgia)—he then came to Carolina, and on the night of the 4th of Aug. 1816, in the company of a friend (whom he declined naming) approached the village of Barnwell: he remained in sight of the village, holding the horses on which they rode, while his friend stole the horse for which he was about to die. He was informed that the mare which Mallard charged him with stealing, was one which he had exchanged with a Mr. Loper. If so, he observed, that he did not steal her, but received her in exchange for a horse; with a knowledge, however, that she had been stolen.

That he had many secret friends dispersed through the country, between Sumpter District and the St. Mary's; that they had never before forsaken him in adversity; but that since his last confinement, he had not heard from any of them, and did not believe that they had made any attempt to assist him: that those he called his friends, had imposed on him; keeping him between them and the halter, they privately countenanced and encouraged him, and profited by his villainy, while he was miserably destitute of food and clothing, that he had been four times married, and had two wives then living, one in Sumpter District, the other in Bullock Co. Georgia.

To bad company and his own ignorance, he ascribed the depravity of his mind. He had often experienced compunctions of conscience, but being his situation desperate, both in this world and the next, these sensations served only to impel him with greater rapidity in his vicious career.

He was much agitated while making the above statement; but on concluding grew more calm. A minute or two afterwards, however, his discomposure of mind returned with greater violence. His whole frame became suddenly convulsed; his countenance evincing the greatest mental agony. Becoming a little more composed, he observed that he had omitted the most atrocious act of his life, not intentionally, for his wish was to disclose every thing he could recollect. He then made several attempts to proceed, but was unable—the power of utterance had entirely forsaken him. His agitation measurably subsiding, he despaired that he might be attended on the next morning, when he would conclude his confession.

In the morning his appearance was much more composed. He observed, that during the night, he had conversed with the other prisoners on the subject that lay so heavy on his mind the preceding evening, which had given him great relief.

For some time after his conviction, he appeared to regard his approaching fate with the most perfect indifference, arising, it was supposed, from a hope that he would be pardoned by the governor. About a week before his execution, he desisted to see Mr. Trotti, the Sheriff of the District, of whom he enquired whether there was any reason to hope for a pardon—At three weeks end, they both came to London to buy things for the wedding. The father had charged, that in the time of wooing in that gentleman's house, there should be no swearing or debauchery, lest his son should be discouraged. Wedding clothes were bought, and the day come, the young couple were married. At the wedding dinner, at her father's house, the mask was taken off; they fell to drinking healths, and swearing among their cups; and amongst others, the bride sword an oath. This relation was sent me, says Mr. Turner, by the Rev. Mr. Singleton, now living in Hogsdon-square, near the city of London; and he received it from Mr. Knight, who was intimately acquainted with Mr. Studly.

SHOCKING DEPRAVITY.

"Though hand join in hand, the wicked shall not go unpunished" —HOLY BIBLE.

From the Charleston City Gazette.

CONFESSOR OF RICHARD FRANCIS.

At the Court of General Sessions for Barnwell District, Fall Term, 1816, Richard Francis was convicted of horse stealing, and was executed on the 21st of Dec. following.

For some time after his conviction, he appeared to regard his approaching fate with the most perfect indifference, arising, it was supposed, from a hope that he would be pardoned by the governor. About a week before his execution, he desisted to see Mr. Trotti, the Sheriff of the District, of whom he enquired whether there was any reason to hope for a pardon—At three weeks end, they both came to London to buy things for the wedding. The father had charged, that in the time of wooing in that gentleman's house, there should be no swearing or debauchery, lest his son should be discouraged. Wedding clothes were bought, and the day come, the young couple were married. At the wedding dinner, at her father's house, the mask was taken off; they